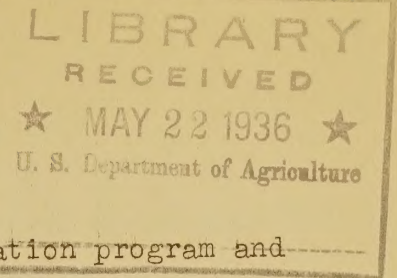


1.42  
776 no

NORTHEAST REGION SOIL CONSERVATION  
PROGRAM SUBJECT OF BOSTON CONFERENCE



The general provisions of the 1936 soil conservation program and its application to the Northeastern region were the subjects of a conference between the directors of agricultural extension services of state colleges and officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration here today.

J. B. Hutson, director of the Northeast division of the AAA, pointed out that it is the intention to adjust the program developed under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to meet the major soil fertility and soil conservation needs of the regions. "While national objectives must be kept in mind," Mr. Hutson said, "there is opportunity for sufficient flexibility to allow development of programs to fit the problems of each part of the country."

The program as developed is designed to meet regional needs and in general includes features recommended at four regional conferences held throughout the United States earlier this month. The program as it will be applied to the Northeast embodies many suggestions made at the regional conference of agricultural college workers and farm leaders held in New York. The States included in the Northeast region are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Administration of the soil conservation program in the states will be through state and county committees, with the state agricultural extension services cooperating. This arrangement, it was pointed out, makes possible local administration of the program by farmers and extension workers thoroughly familiar with the state-wide and local agricultural problems. The state agricultural extension services have been requested to set up the temporary organization to get the program under way as soon as possible.

3/27/36





PROVISIONS OF SOIL CONSERVATION  
PROGRAM FOR NORTHEAST REGION

Under the soil conservation program as applied to the Northeastern region, payments will be made for two separate types of soil-building and soil conservation. Farmers who adopt approved soil-building and soil-conserving practices such as pasture improvement will be eligible for payment to be known as soil-building payments. Farmers who transfer land from soil-depleting to soil-building or soil-conserving crops or practices in accordance with provisions of the program will be eligible for payments to be known as soil-conserving payments.

Opinions expressed by farm leaders and extension workers in the region indicate that a considerable proportion of the Northeastern farmers who will participate in the soil conservation program will do so because of the opportunities offered for establishing approved soil-conserving and soil-building practices in line with sound farm management principles. This is particularly true among dairymen of the region who have indicated that through the aid offered under the program, practices designed to improve pastures and hay crops may be put into effect on their farms.

What constitutes approved soil-conserving and soil-building practices remains to be decided for each state so that whatever approved practices may be adopted will conform to local requirements. The state committee for each state will recommend to the Secretary of Agriculture for his approval soil-conserving and soil-building practices and rates of payment which, in their opinion, will accomplish the purposes of the program.





The total soil-building payments for new seedings of soil-building crops and for carrying out approved soil-building practices will not exceed the soil-building allowance for any farm. This maximum allowance is an amount equal to \$1.00 for each acre of crop land used in 1936 for soil-conserving and soil-building crops. On farms having less than 10 acres of soil-conserving and soil-building crops on crop land in 1936, the maximum allowance will be \$10.00.

For each cooperating farm there is to be determined, as a basis for establishing the amount a farmer may be paid for diverting land from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops, a base acreage of soil-depleting crops. In general, subject to certain adjustments, this base acreage of soil-depleting crops is to be the acreage of such crops harvested in 1935. Payments will be made on each acre of this base which, in 1936, is used for the production of any approved soil-conserving crop or soil-building crop, or is devoted to any approved soil conservation or building practices. This payment is limited in general to 15 percent of the base acreage.

The rates of payment to be made to farmers who transfer land from the soil-depleting base to approved soil-conserving or soil-building crops, remain to be worked out within each state, each county, and for each farm. Although a national average rate of \$10 per acre has been established on the basis of the productivity of all crop land in the United States, it is expected that the average rate of payment in the Northeastern states will be considerably higher than the national average because of the generally higher productivity of crop land in the region. Likewise, the average rate of payment made on many individual farms within the Northeastern region, may exceed the





regional average. The maximum acreage for which payment on this basis will be made is 15 percent of the farm's base acreage of all soil-depleting crops except tobacco.

No payment will be made on any farm unless minimum acreage requirements of soil-conserving crops are met in 1936. The minimum requirement is that the total acreage of soil-conserving and soil-building crops on crop land shall at least equal either (a) 20 percent of the farm's soil-depleting base or (b) the maximum acreage on which a soil-conserving payment can be obtained. For crops other than tobacco the maximum is 15 percent.

Calculation of the rates of the soil-conserving payments specified for the United States has been based upon an estimate of available funds, and the assumption that approximately 80 percent of the farmers of the country will participate in the program. If participation in any region is greater than had been anticipated for that region, the rates of payments specified for the region may be reduced on a pro rata basis, but not in excess of 10 percent.

If, on any farm, the 1936 acreage of any soil-depleting crop or group of soil-depleting crops is greater than the farm's base acreage for such crop or group of crops, a deduction from any payment specified under the program will be made for each acre of the excess acreage.

For each county the ratio of soil-depleting crop acreage to all farm land will be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from available statistics. The average of the ratios of the soil-depleting base acreages which are established for all farms in any county





must conform to the county ratio, unless a variance from such ratio is recommended by the state committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The base acreage for tobacco for a farm will be the base acreage which was established, or could have been established, for that particular farm under the procedure for the 1936 tobacco adjustment program. However, land which is included in the tobacco base but was in other soil-depleting crops in 1935 cannot be counted twice in establishing the total soil-depleting base for the farm.

The soil-conserving payment for the land transferred from the tobacco base acreage to approved soil-conserving and soil-building crops will be based on the normal yield per acre of tobacco for the farm. For Connecticut Valley types 51 and 52 tobacco, the payment will be at the rate of 4 cents per pound of the normal yield, and for Pennsylvania and New York types 41 and 53, or any other kind of tobacco grown in the Northeastern states, the rate of payment will be 3 cents per pound of normal yield. The maximum acreage on which the payment will be made has been set at 30 percent of the base tobacco acreage for the farm.

The total base acreages and average yield computed as a basis of payment for tobacco for farms in any county or other specified area is not to exceed the base acreage and average yield for tobacco established for such county or other specified area by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.





Any person who has reason to believe that he has not received an equitable base may request the county committee to reconsider its recommendation. If a satisfactory adjustment is not made, an appeal may be made in accordance with rules prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

For purposes of the program in the Northeastern region, crops produced on farms within the region have been classified into soil-depleting crops, soil-conserving crops, soil-building crops, and a neutral classification which is not to be counted in establishing bases. Application may be made by any state committee for revision of the classification to meet conditions within the state.

Soil-depleting crops will include such crops as corn; tobacco; Irish potatoes; sweet potatoes; all commercial canning and truck crops; small grains if harvested for either grain or hay and not used as a nurse crop for legumes; annual grasses if harvested for hay or seed; and summer legumes if harvested as grain or hay.

Soil-conserving crops include such crops as annual legumes when pastured or harvested for hay or seed; annual grasses when pastured or left on the land; perennial grasses without nurse crops or with nurse crops when such nurse crops are pastured or clipped green; winter cover crops, pastured or not, and turned under as a green manure; and crop acreage planted to forest trees since January 1, 1934, and not pastured.

Soil-building crops include such crops as annual legumes when turned under as a green manure crop; biennial legumes and perennial legumes without a nurse crop or with an approved nurse crop when prescribed soil-building practices are carried out; and forest trees, planted in 1936, and not pastured.





Changes in the use of land which involve the destruction of food, fiber, or feed grains will not be approved as either soil-conserving or soil-building uses of such land.

Payments or grants in connection with the soil conservation program will be made only upon application filed with the county committee. Each person applying for a grant will be required to show (1) that work sheets have been executed covering all the land in the county owned, operated, or controlled by him, and (2) the extent to which the conditions upon which the grant is to be made have been met.

The purpose of the work sheet, which applicants for payments or grants are required to fill out, is to obtain a survey of farming conditions and practices, and to facilitate the planning of farming operations which include desirable soil conservation practices and the determination of bases from which grants will be measured.

Provisions are made for participation of tenants as well as by farm owners.





1.42  
1000

PROGRAM

Northeastern Conference on Agricultural Conservation

Massachusetts State College

Amherst, Mass.

August 28 and 29, 1936

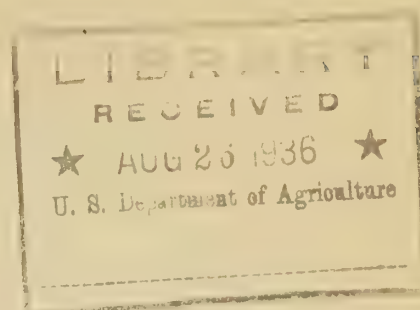
- - -

Opening Hour 10:30 A.M.

(Daylight Saving Time)

Director H. J. Baker - Presiding

- - -



1. Opening of Conference and Statement of Purposes

Director Baker

2. Reports of progress to date, problems encountered, and suggested improvements

Representatives of States

General discussion of issues developed - Chas. D. Lewis, Discussion Leader

3. Changes to be considered in planning the 1937 program

Representatives of States

General discussion - A. W. Manchester, Discussion Leader

4. Programs and administration under State Agencies

Conditions Essential to Successful  
State-Federal Cooperation

J. B. Hutson,  
Asst. Administrator, AAA.

Statements of the problems from the  
State standpoint

Representatives of States

General discussion - Director L. R. Simons, Discussion Leader

5. Objectives of the Agricultural Conservation Program

Mr. Hutson

- - -

Adjournment, 12 Noon, August 29, 1936  
(Daylight Saving Time)





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
Washington, D. C.

August 20, 1936

MEMORANDUM

(For persons who will attend the Northeastern  
Conference at Amherst, August 28 and 29)

Enclosed in a program of the Agricultural Conservation  
Conference to be held at Amherst on August 28 and 29. The  
meetings will be held in one of the college buildings.

Arrangements have been made so that those who desire  
can stay at the Lord Jeffry Inn, with a rate for room and meals  
of \$5.00 per day, in double rooms with twin beds. College  
dormitories are closed at this particular time, so that it  
is not possible to stay there.

If there is any way in which we can be of assistance  
in connection with this meeting, we shall appreciate your  
informing us.

Sincerely yours,

*A. W. Manchester*

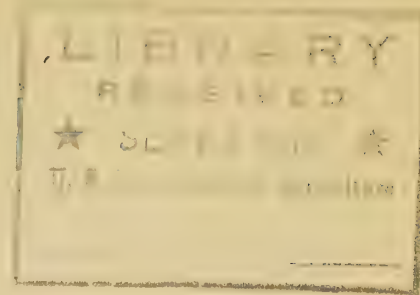
A. W. Manchester,  
Director, Northeast Division.

Enclosure



1.47  
1936

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



September 18, 1936.

MEMORANDUM TO STATE COMMITTEEMEN, STATE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS  
AND DIRECTORS OF EXTENSION  
Northeast Region

Attached is a list of the persons attending the Northeast Region conference held in Washington September 15, a suggested schedule to be followed in formulating the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program for the Northeast Region, a report of recommendations made by the conference, and a list of suggested questions for discussion in county meetings.

We will appreciate your scheduling your State or District conferences as promptly as possible in order that we may arrange our plans to give you the maximum assistance at these conferences.

A. W. Manchester,  
Director, Northeast Region.





NORTHEAST REGION CONFERENCE  
September 15, 1936  
Washington, D. C.

ATTENDANCE

Maine

- Mr. A. K. Gardner, State Executive Officer, College of Agriculture,  
University of Maine, Orono, Maine.  
Mr. E. L. Newdick, Secretary, State Committee, Augusta, Maine.  
Mr. Geo. E. Lord, Asst. Dir. of Extension, College of Agriculture,  
Orono, Maine.

New Hampshire

- Mr. Earl P. Robinson, State Executive Officer, University of New  
Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire.  
Mr. J. C. Kendall, State Extension Director, University of New  
Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire.  
Mr. J. Ralph Graham, Chairman, State Committee, Boscowen, New Hampshire.

Massachusetts

- Mr. Roy S. Moser, Extension Specialist, Massachusetts State College,  
Amherst, Massachusetts.  
Mr. Charles B. Jordan, State Committeeman, Holden, Massachusetts.

Rhode Island

- Mr. George E. Bond, State Executive Officer, Rhode Island State  
College, Kingston, Rhode Island.  
Mr. Henry B. Barton, State Committeeman, West Warwick, Rhode Island.  
Mr. Wm. Gordon, Rhode Island State College, Kingston, Rhode Island.

Connecticut

- Mr. W. S. Middaugh, State Executive Officer, 95 Washington Street,  
Hartford, Connecticut.  
Mr. Benjamin F. Dibble, State Committeeman, East Canaan, Connecticut.

New York

Mr. C. G. Bradt, Assistant State Executive Officer, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York.  
Mr. Roy A. Porter, Chairman, State Committee, Elba, New York.  
Mr. Earl A. Flansburgh, County Agent Leader, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York.

New Jersey

Mr. W. H. Allen, State Executive Officer, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey.  
Mr. H. J. Baker, Director of Extension, State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey.  
Mr. John Thornborrow, State Committeeman, Millville, New Jersey.

Pennsylvania

Mr. W. S. Hagar, State Executive Officer, 600 N. 2nd St., Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.  
Mr. Warren F. Whittier, State Committeeman, Douglassville, Pennsylvania.

Washington

Mr. A. W. Manchester, Director, Northeast Division.  
Mr. Chas. D. Lewis, Principal Agricultural Economist, Northeast Division.  
Mr. Fred Northrup, Senior Agricultural Economist, Northeast Division.  
Mr. H. B. Boyd, Director, Insular Division.  
Mr. Hans W. Hochbaum, In Charge, Eastern Section, Extension Service.  
Mr. Fred C. Meier, Agriculturalist, Eastern Section, Extension Service.  
Mr. Lawrence M. Vaughan, Senior Extension Economist, Extension Service.



SUGGESTED SCHEDULE FOR THE FORMULATION OF THE  
1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM IN THE NORTHEAST REGION

- Sept. 16 - 30 Preliminary State or District conferences to prepare for county conferences.
- Oct. 1 - 30 County conferences to make recommendations to County Agricultural Conservation Committees.
- Oct. 1 - 30 County Agricultural Conservation Committees prepare recommendations and submit to State Agricultural Conservation Committee.
- Nov. 1 - 16 State Agricultural Conservation Committee prepare and submit recommended State program to Regional Director.
- Week Nov. 30 Regional Conference on 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.
- January and February Community meetings in each county to discuss performance under practices, also other such meetings to explain approved program.



RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE

of  
Chairmen of State Committees, State Executive Officers, and  
Representatives of State Extension Service

NORTHEAST REGION

WITH RESPECT TO PROCEDURE FOR FORMULATING THE 1937 AGRICULTURAL  
CONSERVATION PROGRAM

(Conference held Tuesday, September 15, 1936 - 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.,  
Room 1727 South Agriculture Building.)

In regard to the general organization of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program for the Northeast Region, the conference held in Washington September 15 made the following recommendations:

1. That the 1937 program in the Northeast Region consist of separate State programs. Emphasis was placed in the discussion, however, upon the need of reasonable coordination and consistency between the programs in various States, both to avoid glaring contrasts on State borders and to assure a coordinated attack on regional or national problems.

2. It was recommended that a conservation allowance be established for each farm to cover all forms of aid being extended to farmers under this program. It was recommended that the program as submitted by each State consist mainly of a statement of how the allowance for each farm should be computed and what action would qualify the farmer for all or part of the allowance.

It appeared to be the consensus of opinion that some variation in the method of arriving at the allowance in different States might be desirable. Discussion covered the following possible factors in the allowance:

A. A per-acre rate on crop land adjusted for productivity, productivity to include value of products.

B. An additional allowance on base acreages of specified crops.

C. A per-acre allowance for pasture land or special classes of pasture land.

D. A per-acre allowance for "managed farm wood land."

In addition, it was suggested that the allowance rate might be increased under situations of particular need, as where erosion



is severe. The discussion developed strongly the opinion that the method of computing the allowance should have as its primary objective the allocation of the funds at the points where the greatest and most important progress can be made in sound, long-time conservation.

3. Practices.--The discussion of practices emphasized the point of view that the practices should be selected on the basis of the contribution they can make to the permanent agriculture of the area. Performance under the program would consist of carrying out such practices that are applicable to the conditions on each farm as each individual farmer selects from the approved list of his State and county. The points were developed in discussion that practices may be set up, if desired, to affect acreages of particular crops, and that the rates of payments for practices may be based on the sacrifice of immediate income as well as the direct outlay associated with the practice. There was a good deal of discussion of the proposal that the number of practices in each State be kept small, but that within each county such number of ways of qualifying under a practice as are suited to conditions within the county might be issued in a separate county statement regarding the program.

4. Formulation of the Program.--After considerable discussion, it was agreed that each State be requested to inform the Northeast Division as to what sharing of responsibility between the State committee and the Extension Service is desired in that State in recommending the 1937 program to the Regional Director and carrying on the activities leading up to the formulation of such recommended program.

It was agreed that in formulating a State program, county committees should be requested to make recommendations to the State committee and prior to making such recommendations, county committees should hold conferences or hearings for full discussion. It was understood that these conferences should be open to all farmers in the county, although special invitation will be issued to representative farmers.

5. Procedure to be Followed in Formulating State Programs.--

A. Preliminary State or District Conferences.--After discussion, it was generally agreed that State or District conferences, to make the necessary preparations for county conferences, would be held in each State before the first of October.

1. Personnel.--It was agreed that the State or District conferences should include the State Agricultural Conservation Committee, the County Agricultural

Agents, the chairmen of the County Agricultural Conservation Committees, and possibly the entire membership of such committees, representatives of the State Extension Service and State Experiment Station, and such other agricultural leaders as the State committee deems desirable. A representative of the Northeast Division will be available to attend the State or District conferences.

2. Objectives.--The State conference should clearly outline the general organization of the 1937 program, the purposes of the program, and the general agricultural conservation problems in the State, such as leeching, wind erosion, gullying, excessive acreages of certain crops, uneconomic use of land, instability of farm income, etc.

It was generally agreed that these preliminary State and District conferences would not consider the solutions of the agricultural conservation problems within the State until they had received recommended solutions from each county committee.

It was agreed that the State conference would prepare a list of questions to be submitted to each county conference, this list to include questions which would bring out so far as possible careful discussion of the purposes of the program, the conservation problems in the county, methods of attacking these problems, including the methods of computing individual farm allowances, and the practices which would contribute most largely to the solution of the problems.

B. County Meetings.--

1. Personnel.--It was agreed that a notice of the meeting should be published inviting any interested farmers to attend and participate in the county conference. The attendance should include the County Agricultural Conservation Committee, the County Agricultural Agent, the County Agricultural Conservation Agent, a representative of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee, members of the County Planning Committee and representatives of the various organized agricultural groups and interests in the county. The conference is to be considered advisory to the County Conservation Committee in formulating

its recommendations to the State committee, and the committee, in cooperation with the County Extension organization is responsible for conducting the conference.

2. Objectives.---At the county conference, recommendations covering the questions submitted by the State committee, as well as other questions bearing directly on the problems of agricultural conservation in the county, should be formulated.

C. County Agricultural Conservation Committee Recommendations.---

It was agreed that immediately following the county conference, the County Agricultural Conservation Committee will prepare and submit its recommendations to the State committee. The county committee's report to the State committee should include the personnel attending the county conference, a statement of the purposes of the program, a statement of the agricultural conservation problems in the county in order of their importance, recommendations with respect to the practices which, if carried out in the county, would contribute most largely to the solution of the problems, together with recommended rates of payment for the practices, and recommendations for computing the farm allowance in the county. The list of questions submitted by the State committee should serve as a guide in the preparation of the above statements and recommendations.

D. Preparation of Recommended State Program.---It was agreed that the State committee would submit a recommended State program developed following the receipt of recommendations from each county committee to the Regional Director on or before November 16. It appeared to be the understanding that the State committee might call a State conference, including representatives of county committees, to advise it in the formulation of a proposed State program.

E. Coordination of Recommended State Programs.---The desirability of holding a Regional conference following the submission of State recommendations to the Regional Director to discuss the coordination of State programs was discussed and looked upon favorably.

F. Required Performance under Practices for Each County.---

It was suggested that where performance under the practices varies between counties within a State, community meetings should be called in each county following the formal approval of the program to prepare recommendations with respect to what should constitute performance under each practice in each county, or region of the State having similar problems. These conferences will probably be held during the first month or two in 1937.



6. Questions Suggested for Discussion in County Meetings.---

(1) What are the fundamental objectives of the program?

In discussing these objectives, Secretary Wallace recently stated that "These should be to devise a program that will help to check soil erosion, to improve soil fertility, to encourage better land use, and to maintain farm income." Do you agree that this is the objective you desire for the Agricultural Conservation Program?

(2) If this is accepted as the objective, or in view of the objectives you outline, what specific changes are most needed in 1937 from what would otherwise take place on the farms of this county?

a. Changes in cropping systems, and acreages of particular crops.

1. To give better balance within the farms themselves.
2. To include more soil-building crops for the sake of soil improvement.
3. To prevent depletion of land from the production of excessive market supplies of particular agricultural products.

b. Improvement in soil fertility.

1. By applications of materials such as lime and phosphorus.
2. By increasing the acreage and quality of soil-building crops.

c. More universal adoption of measures to prevent erosion.

1. Cover crops.
2. Wind breaks.
3. Engineering measures, such as terracing.
4. Strip cropping, etc.

d. Improvement of pasture.

1. Application of materials such as lime.
2. Reseeding.

e. Improvement of farm woodlands.

f. Better land use in the sense of changing poor crop land to grazing or forest use, etc.

(3) What provisions should be included in the 1937 program to encourage the changes most needed on the farms in the county? Should

these provisions all be included in the form of practices or should they include both practices and diversion? If practices only are included should the practices include the planting of soil-building crops in place of a specific soil-depleting crop or group of such crops? In other words, might such a practice as "planting clover on potato base acreage" or "planting pasture grass on corn acreage on steep hillsides" be included?

(4) What should be the basis for the rates of payment for carrying out these practices? Should the rates of payment be based on the sacrifice of immediate income as well as the direct outlay associated with the practice?

(5) Can and should provision be made to keep the number of practices small at the same time that flexibility and adaptation to local conditions is provided for?

It has been suggested that the State program might include a relatively small number of rather general practices, and that following the publication of the State program, each county might recommend a list of practices which would qualify as satisfactorily carrying out the practices on the State list. For instance, the State program might include "establishing biennial and perennial legumes." Under this practice the county committee might recommend separate ways of carrying out the practice as "seeding clover, seeding alfalfa", etc. It is assumed, of course, that these county subpractices would have to be approved before being adopted.

(6) Should the 1937 program provide for setting up of an allowance for each farm to establish a limit to payments of all sorts on that farm?

In 1936 a maximum payment for diversion and a maximum payment for practice for each farm was established. The same procedure may be followed in 1937, or a different procedure might be adopted by establishing a maximum total soil conservation allowance for each farm.

(7) Should the method of computing the allowance to each farm vary from state to state, as requested by State Committees? If so, what elements does the county suggest for the consideration of the State committee for inclusion in the formula for the calculation of the allowance?

Elements suggested have been a per-acre rate for crop land varied with productivity; productivity to include value as well as quantity of products; an additional allowance for each base acre of any soil-depleting crop or group of soil-depleting crops for which the



State committee desires to request special treatment; additional per-acre allowance for "improved pasture land" or "rotated pasture land" or "open pasture land" or "managed" or "improved farm woodland". A further suggestion has been that the per-acre rate on crop land might be increased for areas of severe erosion in cases in which the farmer engaged in an erosion control program.

The suggestion has been made that all of the allowance, or various parts of it, might also be made conditional on the farm performance in various respects, such as on not expanding acreage of certain critical crops under certain prescribed conditions. For instance in a particular year it might include the provision that on any farm with over a certain acreage of potatoes, the allowance be conditional on there being no expansion of potato acreage beyond the potato base. Such a specific condition would, of course, apply only in a year of very bad potato outlook.

(8) If practices are included to encourage changes in cropping systems, some starting point will be needed from which to measure any change. Should such starting point be a "base acreage" arrived at as in the 1936 program?

(9) Should some form of "crop insurance" be provided to prevent the most disastrous effects resulting from abnormal weather conditions?

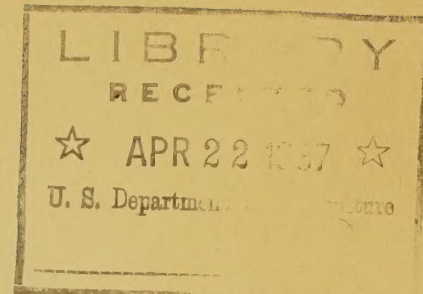




1. 42  
7176710

NORTHEAST REGIONAL CONFERENCE  
April 16-17, 1937

Hotel Barbizon-Plaza,  
New York City.



APRIL 16

10 a.m. General Session - concert hall off mezzanine floor.  
2 p.m. Group Sessions:

Dairy	-	Concert hall, mezzanine
Poultry	-	East lounge, mezzanine
Fruit	-	30th floor, inside room
Vegetables	-	30th floor, outside room
Potatoes	-	Music salon
Tobacco	-	Art gallery, mezzanine
Forestry	-	(to be assigned)

6 p.m. Dinner - main dining room.

Evening Informal smoker - club rooms on 30th floor.

APRIL 17

9 a.m. Meetings of special groups, same rooms as on Friday.

10 a.m. General Session - concert hall.

\* \* \*

Notes: Conference headquarters and information center  
are located on the mezzanine floor.

The 30th floor has been made available for informal  
discussion, and will be open at all times.

